He had gone there to act as a translator for an Australian aid agency. Even though he was a Muslim, he had joined the 3,000 strong Christian procession commemorating the death of an East Timorese youth killed on October 28, when Indonesian troops entered the parish church of Motael, Dili, where he and others had been hiding. Little did Kamal know that the procession was taking him to his own violent death under a hail of bullets.

The impact of the video tapes and the commitment by Kamal's relatives, friends and supporters will ensure that despite the Malaysian government's attempt to downplay the issue, a sector of the Malaysian intelligentsia is being exposed to the atrocities committed by one of their closest neighbours.

Topic 1155 More Timorese Arrested
tapol reg.easttimor 4:31 pm Mar 29, 1992

Subject: More Timorese Arrested

/* Written 9:01 am Mar 28, 1992 by igc:apakabar in gn:reg.indonesia */
/* ---------- "More Timorese Arrested" ---------- */

UPI, Jakarta, March 28 - An East Timor youth believed to be a supporter of the pro-independence Fretilin movement and wanted f or allegedly organizing anti-Indonesia demomstrations has surrendered to security forces, the official news agency Antara reported Saturday.

The youth, identified as Jose Govea, 26, reportedly earlier instigated the harrasment of East Timor University students who demonstrated against the recent voyage of the Portuguese "peace ship" Lusitania Expresso.

East Timor Police Chief Col. Ishak Kodijat said Govea surrendered after his five alleged accomplices were detained earlier by security authorities.

However, Kodijat declined to identify the five other suspects and said authorities were continuing to pursue several people believed to be involved in underground political activities.

A recent attempt by Portuguese and other activitists to sail to East Timor to lay wreaths on the graves of the shooting victims was foiled by Indonesian Navy ships that blocked the voyage of the protest ship Lusitania Expresso.

The planned visit by the protest vessel drew varying responses in East Timor, with student groups both opposing and backing the mission.

Topic 1156 Pinheiro and Alatas on talks
tapol reg.easttimor 4:37 pm Mar 29, 1992

Pinheiro and Alatas on talks about East Timor

The 28 March 1992 issue of Tempo published interviews of the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Joao de Deus Pinheiro, and Ali Alatas, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, on the question of talks about East Timor. Both interviews have been translated unabridged.

FOREIGN MINISTER PINHEIRO INTERVIEWED

Minister Pinheiro was interviewed by Dewi Anggraeni, the Tempo

correspondent based in Australia, who travelled to Lisbon for the interview. [She was the only Indonesian correspondent to sail with the Lusitania Expresso in its attempt to reach Dili earlier this month.]

Tempo: What does Portugal now want to do to resolve the question of East Timor?
DP: The only way is to have very serious negotiations. Or call it a dialogue. It must take place under UN auspices and, by whatever means, must include participation of representatives of the people of East Timor. What I have in mind are negotiations without pre-conditions, the results of which would be acceptable to both sides without exception. [The words 'kedua pihak', meaning 'both sides', are used, but the words 'tanpa terkecuali', meaning 'without exception', suggests that what Pinheiro actually said was 'all parties without exception'.]

Tempo: Won't it be difficult for Indonesia to accept your condition about the participation of East Timorese? DP: If Arabs and Israelis can sit at the same table and talk, I feel certain that it is possible for us to sit at the same table with East Timorese participating.

Tempo: What efforts have you made before beginning the dialogue which you propose?
DP: I have sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali. I underlined in the letter that Portugal is ready to begin negotiating.

Tempo: Is this the official position of the Portugal government or just an act of diplomacy by the Portuguese Foreign Minister?
DP: We now have a firmly-established government which will remain in power until 1996. I myself and other senior officials are agreed on this step. We have a number of alternatives. Portugal could make use of its strong position in the European Community. We could exert pressure and ask the other member-states to impose sanctions against Indonesia.

Tempo: Do you think it will be as easy as that for Portugal to exert pressure on Indonesia?
DP: Yes, but Portugal does not yet want to take that path. We prefer to call on Indonesia to negotiate. Now, it is up to Indonesia, whether they want to or not.

Tempo: So, you will use Portugal's position as (current) president of the European Community to exert pressure on Indonesia?
DP: We always make a distinction between Portugal's position as a member-state and as president of the EC. Apart from that, if we take the path of going through the EC, Portugal as president will first have to secure the full support of the member-states or achieve consensus. At the present time, the majority of member-states support Portugal, so it would be possible for us to achieve consensus by getting the support of all the member-states.

Tempo: So it seems that Portugal will use all means to put pressure on Indonesia?
DP: We will only do that if we believe that efforts to reach a solution by negotiations, as we have proposed, come to a dead-end.

Tempo: You mentioned just now the question of representatives of the people of East Timor. Who do you mean by that? The majority of East Timorese who support Indonesia or the minority who oppose integration?
DP: All sides connected with the question need to participate. They must all be able to express their opinions. Not only those who oppose integration but also those who favour integration. Some people may have another alternative. Up to now, there have been only two camps: total integration or independence. In my opinion, besides those choices, there are millions of others.

Tempo: Could you mention one?
DP: I don't know at present what they might but another alternative may very well be proposed and who knows, it may be acceptable to all.

Tempo: Would one be that Portugal returns to East Timor?
DP: Portugal has no claim to East Timor. We have no desire to return there. Portugal's aim is only to see the process of decolonisation being properly implemented.

Tempo: Some observers believe that this is just for domestic political purposes in Portugal, to win greater public support for the Portuguese government.

DP: You are now here and you can see for yourself the strength of feeling among the people of Portugal for East Timor. They are very sensitive about the issue. In fact, my proposal for dialogue is not popular. Politically speaking, the Portuguese people would probably prefer the Portuguese government to use stronger means. But it is because we are serious that we have taken the path of dialogue.

Tempo: When the civil war broke out, Portugal left. Now, 17 years later, why does Portugal all of a sudden want to do something about East Timor?
DP: Yes, it's true that on the one hand, Portugal was responsible for a grave error at that time. We acted wrongly and behaved very badly. But that cannot be used as justification for the wrong things which Indonesia did. For instance, there were many killings when the civil war broke out. This is why I don't want to talk about the past. We should look to the future and bury the past. That's why I will be very disappointed indeed if Indonesia rejects our proposal which I consider to be very constructive.

Tempo: Don't you realise that Indonesia has developed East Timor? From being a region with a per capita income of US$40 under Portuguese colonialism it now has a per capita income of $360.
DP: If things there are so wonderful, why is the Indonesian government so afraid of holding a referendum? In my opinion, it is not possible to make such comparisons. That is not the essence of the problem.

ALI ALATAS INTERVIEWED

Ali Alatas was interviewed by four Tempo journalists, A. Margana, Yopie Hidayat, Sandra Hamid and Fikri Jufri.

Tempo: Foreign Minister Pinheiro is reported to have proposed a dialogue to resolve the question of East Timor.
AA: Foreign Minister Pinheiro speaks as if there has never been any dialogue. Since 1983, dialogue has been going on continuously. This dialogue took place between our permanent representatives at the UN, directly under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

Tempo: Is there no formula that is acceptable to Portugal?
AA: The same thing always happens. When we are just about to adopt a formula agreeable to both sides and to the UN, Portugal suddenly withdraws (its support). Sorry to say, but that has been our experience.

Tempo: Can you give examples?
AA: In 1987. A Memorandum of Understanding had already been drawn up, acceptable to the three sides, for a UN mission to go to East Timor. The intention was for the UN mission to observe the general election and speak directly to the East Timorese. Without any explanation, Portugal withdrew at the last moment. Then, last September it had been agreed that a Portuguese parliamentary mission would visit East Timor. Only because of a journalist - whose participation in the visit we rejected - they cancelled the results of two years of negotiations. The agreement reached had clearly said that the Indonesian government could refuse journalists whom they did not want.

Tempo: Is Portugal deliberately doing this?
AA: I believe Foreign Minister Pinheiro genuinely wants to find a solution, but it seems that there are those who make him change at the last moment. It's strange, isn't it, that the mission failed just because of a journalist?

Tempo: So do you think there are internal differences of opinion?
AA: Without wanting to interfere in Portugal's internal affairs, I can ask that, because, after reaching agreement, they change their minds.

Tempo: So who is it who changes things?
AA: I don't want to point the finger at anyone but the President, for instance, can have a different opinion and he has power. Parliament also may have a different opinion.

Tempo: After these unpleasant experiences, is Indonesia reluctant to accept Pinheiro's call to resume negotiations?
AA: Minister Pinheiro in his interview with Tempo invites us to look to the future. He also expresses his willingness to start a dialogue without pre-conditions. Yet, the difficulty is that although nothing has yet started, he already places a condition, that representatives of the East Timorese people must participate.

Tempo: Is there no possibility for that?
AA: My first question is, the representatives of which East Timorese? Is it the hundreds of thousands who make up the silent majority, or Fretilin and the people who oppose integration? How many of them are there? Let's say several hundred. Who do we want to listen to, the silent hundreds of thousands who support Indonesia or a handful of vocal people? It is clear for Indonesia that this vocal handful just represent their own political interests, not the majority of East Timor.

Tempo: So?
AA: If they want to have a dialogue, the formula should be the same as before.

Tempo: What if Portugal wants to have negotiations at a higher level, say, at the Foreign Minister level. Would you go?
AA: Yes, I would go, as long as the formula consists of three sides, Indonesia and Portugal, under the auspices of the UN.

Tempo: If they persist in wanting representatives of the East Timorese to participate?
AA: Then there will be no dialogue.

Tempo: Some people believe that it's best to leave things are they are. Officially, East Timor is in any case an Indonesian province.
AA: Yes indeed, there are two possibilities, resolve the question or leave things as they are. But I don't want to go on being disturbed by this. If we take the second course, we will always have to explain it, whenever Indonesian diplomats appear on international forums. Such occasions should really be used to discuss other things. East Timor will be like a pebble in the shoe, not a major issue but causing a nuisance. It would be a great pity if, because of this question, Indonesia is not able to play a greater role in the world.

Tempo: Following the Dili incident, how does the world evaluate Indonesia on the question of East Timor?
AA: Indeed, as a result of that event, international attention was aroused, especially regarding human rights and the question of self-determination for the people of East Timor. But this is not to say that there has been a drastic change in attitudes, particularly among governments.

Tempo: If a vote were taken at the UN, would Indonesia's position be weaker than before?
AA: I am convinced it won't be any weaker than in 1982. In
fact, I think it will be stronger.

Tempo: Minister Pinheiro thinks that Indonesia is afraid to have a referendum.
AA: The question is, not whether we are afraid or not. For us, the question of decolonisation has been resolved. Indonesia provided the opportunity, even invited Portugal to resolve it together. But they didn't respond. Portugal left East Timor in August 1975. In November of that year, our Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, asked Portugal to return in order to take control of things or, at the very least, to end the unrest in East Timor. But they did nothing. So it's nothing to do with being afraid or not, it's a question of our standing as a state. Even so, I'm quite convinced that if there were a referendum, the majority of the East Timorese would support Indonesia.

Tempo: At present trials of the trouble-makers are under way in Dili and Jakarta. They are being charged with subversion and the maximum penalty is death. Could this have an influence when you are trying to mobilise world opinion on our side?

AA: Herein lies a dilemma and a difference of opinion. For Indonesia, East Timor has been integrated and the East Timorese are Indonesian citizens. It is clear that, according to our national laws, they have been engaged in separatist endeavours and there are laws to deal with that.

Tempo: But abroad?
AA: Abroad, there are some who hold the view that East Timor is not recognised officially as part of Indonesian territory.

In their view, demonstrations are regarded as peaceful political actions. According to them, no measures should be taken towards people who do this.

Topic 1157 New rule for missionaries in Timor
tapol reg.easttimor 4:37 pm Mar 29, 1992

New rule for missionaries in Timor

Source: AFP. Date: 27 March 1992. Abridged slightly.

BELO SEEKS EXTENSION PERMIT FOR MISSIONAIRES

East Timorese Bishop Filipe Ximenes Belo visited the immigration office here Thursday to seek extension permits for 68 missionaries in the former Portuguese colony, press reports said here Friday. But he said immigration chief Roni Sinuraya told him the required recommendation from the Indonesian Bishops Conference (KWI) had not been received.

The diocese unilaterally annexed by Indonesia in 1976 is still under the direct auspices of the Vatican, not under the KWI like other dioceses in Indonesia.

But the Merdeka daily quoted Sinuraya as saying that a new rule required all foreign missionaries to have KWI approval prior to their application for the renewal of their perits to stay. Previously, only Belo's request was required, without going through the KWI.

The Merdeka paper quoted Sinuraya as saying the missionaries would have to leave if they fail to get the recommendations. "But in respect of their profession, they will not be deported as illegal tourists," he said. Sinuraya said the 68 missionaries of both sexes included 19 Filipinos, 15 Italians, 12 Spaniards and eight Portuguese, with the rest coming from Belgium, India, Mexico, Czechoslovakia and Dominica in the West Indies.

Belo told another daily, the Kompas, that "to improve the situation in Dili, all parties should engage in dialogue, and for that reason too, we are seeing the director-general of immigration."

Topic 1158 Princen on his links with Camara
tapol reg.easttimor 3:50 pm Mar 30, 1992

Princen explains his links with Freitas da Camara

Source: Media. Date: 27 March 1992. Original language: Indonesian. Abridged.

PRINCEN ADMITS HE HELPED DA CAMARA WITH FUNDS